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STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS
NATIONAL LEADERS CONFERENCE
JULY 25 — AUG. 3 1961

THE JERUSALEM POST

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DUBEK FILTER
WITH THE RICO FILTER

Major UK Austerity Plan Expected Today

LONDON (AP).—The Government yesterday increased postal, telephone and telegraph charges in an opening move to get Britain's public and private economy on an even keel.

Postmaster-General Reginal Bevins told a surprised Commons that the new rates were designed to increase the revenue of the Post Office Department by £25m. a year.

His announcement came 24 hours before the scheduled presentation of a sweeping new austerity programme to Parliament.

The Cabinet approved these stern belt-tightening measures in a meeting yesterday morning. The entire economic programme is designed to combat inflation and protect the pound.

The move also clears the way for Britain to open negotiations for membership in the European Common Market.

The programme approved by the Cabinet yesterday is expected to skim off up to £20m. a year in shoppers' spending power.

It will be presented to the Commons today by Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd.

Informants predicted Mr. Lloyd's new economic measures will include:

1. An increase — possibly as high as 10 per cent — in purchase tax and excise duties boosting the price of a great number of consumer goods ranging from automobiles and television sets to cigarettes and beer.
2. Arrangements to draw substantially on the International Monetary Fund to protect the pound by reinforcing Britain's gold and dollar reserves. Estimates suggest that the sum involved will fall somewhere between £150m. and £300m.
3. Imposition of a virtual freeze in the wages paid government employees and the workers in the nationalized industries, such as the railways and coal mines.
4. Steps to organize public and private investment into a British five-year plan.

The prospect of a boost in the purchase tax touched off an odd spending spree, described by some merchants as a second Christmas. People rushed out to buy such things as automobiles, refrigerators, television sets and furniture before today's deadline.

ISRAEL AT THE CHICAGO FAIR

THE Chicago International Trade Fair opens today at its new site: the splendid McCormick Place Exhibition Center, which has just been finished at a cost of $35m. Israel is participating in it for the third time. After the success of Israel exhibits at the recent New York Fair, which brought us favourable comment and sizeable business orders, the prospect for Chicago may also be viewed with confidence.

Moreover, this participation is of importance from a long-term angle, as the Chicago Fair is the biggest marketing event in the Western Hemisphere, organized not by a private group (as the New York Colosseum exhibition), but by the Chicago Board of Trade, and aimed at opening the American Middle West market to international trade. The Middle West has now been made directly accessible to ocean-going vessels following the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This point may be not easily grasped by people in this country, small as it is. In the huge American continent, however, different regions form virtually separate markets, and Israel products have hitherto been sold almost exclusively in the New York and other Eastern shore States, partly because of their geographical proximity, and partly on account of the great Jewish communities concentrated there, which have provided ready customers for commodities with the "traditional" appeal (such as wine, stamps, religious books, citrons, and Israeli-style jewellery), and convenient trade connections to the local market for other products.

It has often been said — and can hardly be disputed — that even the possibilities of this regional market have scarcely been tapped by Israel exporters. Nevertheless, the time has obviously come to raise the sights of our export to the U.S. by placing it on a broader basis in accordance with the rapidly expanding production potential of this country. This point must be stressed because of the peculiar fact that while in many respects terms and prospects of the American market are preferable to those of other countries, the share of the U.S. in Israel exports has declined in recent years from 17 per cent in 1956 to 14 per cent in 1960. While the total amount of our commodities exports rose by 92 per cent over that period, and the amount of manufactured exports by 123 per cent, the advance in our exports to the U.S. was only 51 per cent. This decline can be partly accounted for by the shifts which have taken place in the diamond trade, but one is still left with the impression that while great efforts are made in order to push sales to development countries, opportunities offerred by the world's biggest and richest market are sometimes neglected by our manufacturers. The initiative taken by the Fairs and Exhibitions Company in presenting our wares at Chicago is certainly laudable, but significantly the company had difficulties in persuading several important exporters to participate in the fair because, their present U.S. orders — so they argued — already overtaxed their productive capacity.

This attitude should be carefully reappraised. Israel exports have already outgrown the period of "traditional" commodities and of "entrenched" markets, and can only be developed — and even maintained — by a dynamic approach and on a large scale. The best proof of this is the composition of our exports to the U.S.A., of which 70 per cent are accounted for by two products (diamonds and raincoats) with sales exceeding $1m., while of the rest again 70 per cent are 12 products with sales volumes in excess of $350,000 each, and 20 per cent 11 products with sales upward of $100,000. Obviously, exports on this scale can only be conducted by modern methods in close contact with the "wind of change" that blows on world markets.

Katanga Missions Going to E. Bloc

ELISABETHVILLE (AP).—Two Katanga trade missions will leave for Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia soon, and a third will shortly visit Western bloc countries, Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo told a news conference here yesterday.

Mr. Munongo last week announced his intention of asking the Russians for economic help. Yesterday, he told reporters that Soviet ambassadors in European capitals have already contacted Katanga representatives to offer help in developing the province's mineral riches.

Mr. Munongo also said that Katanga is still open to all propositions from any power, but as the Western world has reacted so slowly and time is running short "we have no alternative but to hold out a hand to the opposing camp to examine their propositons."

He said the speed of the Soviet reply was in marked contrast to Western dilatoriness.

In Leopoldville, the U.N. announced that incensed Congolese troops rioted in Stanleyville this week-end, killing five Congolese and burning 20 houses.

The rioting erupted late Saturday after a bar-room brawl in which a Congolese soldier was killed. When his tribal colleagues began avenging his death the fight took on riot proportions.

Pres. Kennedy to Make T.V. Speech Today

WASHINGTON (AP).—President Kennedy returned here yesterday after a week-end on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to put finishing touches to the major address he will make tonight.

His speech, to be broadcast nationally on television and radio, will reveal what measures he has decided are necessary for the nation to face up to the Soviet threat to Berlin and world peace.

Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara, meanwhile, was yesterday in London to discuss reinforcing Western defences against the threat of conflict over Berlin.

Fresh from talks in Paris with General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Mr. McNamara went into consultations with his British opposite number, Mr. Harold Watkinson, immediately upon arrival.

The talks were described by a British spokesman as informal consultations. "They will continue the conversations that Mr. Watkinson had in Washington in March," the spokesman said.

'U.S. SPY' JAILED

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday an "American intelligence agent," Wanda Nowicka, had been jailed for three years in Warsaw for spying.

Nigerian Premier On Visit to US

NEW YORK (AP).—Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria, arrived here by plane yesterday for an eight-day official visit.

The Prime Minister declined to make any statement at the airport. He and his 16-member official party left the airport in a six-car motorcade for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, led by five motorcycle police.

Sir Abubakar is scheduled to leave for Washington today to meet with President Kennedy. His trip here was made at the personal invitation of the President.

The Prime Minister was met at the airport by the State Department's Chief of Protocol, Mr. Angier Biddle Duke, who was performing his first official act since his wife was killed in a plane crash last Tuesday.

Rhodesia Police Kill 2 Rioters

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP). — Rhodesian police shot and killed two Africans and wounded four others in clashes in Salisbury's Highfield African township yesterday afternoon, Police Headquarters announced.

Police opened fire after African demonstrators stoned patrol vehicles, it was added.

Trouble in the suburban Salisbury townships erupted as Africans who had ignored a strike call by the nationalists returned home from their jobs. The strike was declared in protest against the terms of a referendum on new constitutional proposals, to be held tomorrow.

Numerous clashes occurred as police intervened when jeering and cat-calling Africans threatened the non-strikers.

Tension mounted last night as dusk approached and police in armoured vehicles moved in in force.

The first violence in the strike was reported when a petrol bomb was thrown in the Highfields township.

Police reported no damage was done and there were no casualties. Police also reported that a bus and some commercial lorries were stoned in segregated African settlements.

The Rhodesian Army began patrolling the Highfields township with armoured cars. Soldiers and armed police were out in force at strategic points in Salisbury and elsewhere throughout Southern Rhodesia, especially in the sprawling African townships.

Police announced they had made 19 arrests in connection with the strike.

Algiers FLN Chief Killed in Battle

ALGIERS (Reuter). — Si Salah, former Algerian insurgent leader and head of a delegation that held secret peace talks with President de Gaulle last year, has been killed in a battle with French troops, military sources said yesterday.

He was chief of the insurgent command in the Algiers region and central Algeria.

According to testimony given by ex-General Maurice Challe at his trial in May, Salah headed an insurgent delegation to Paris in June, 1960.

The clandestine European Secret Army Organization (OAS) yesterday circulated pamphlets here claiming responsibility for 380 explosions in Algeria during the month ending July 20. Of these 138 were in the past week, they said.

French Paratroops Beat Up Moslems

METZ, Eastern France (Reuter). — Angry French paratroopers wielding batons and bottles roamed through the streets of Montigny-les-Metz near here early yesterday, attacking Moslems, after two paratroopers had been shot dead by Moslems outside a cafe on Sunday night.

The body of a Moslem was later found in the Moselle River, while another Moslem was stabbed to death by a paratrooper.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

President Kennedy yesterday invited all nations to participate in a communications satellite system. The objective, he said, is to promote the cause of world peace and closer brotherhood among peoples of the world.

US Plane, 38 Aboard, Forced To Fly to Cuba

MIAMI (AP). — An Eastern Air Lines prop-jet Electra was hijacked on a flight to Tampa, Florida, yesterday and its pilot was forced to fly to Cuba. The plane carried 33 passengers and a crew of five.

The plane landed at Jose Marti airport near Havana, the Miami airport reported.

The State Department announced later that the U.S. had asked the Swiss Embassy in Havana to request the "immediate release" of the aircraft, its crew and passengers.

Last radio contact with the pilot, W.E. Buchanan, was with an airlines radio pool firm in Key West, Florida.

Buchanan said he was changing course and was flying to Havana at gunpoint.

The plane left Miami International airport at 9.05 a.m. (local time) on a regular flight to Tampa.

A U.S. jet fighter plane based at Homestead, Florida, near Miami, accompanied the airliner to a point three miles from Cuba, according to an officer of the North American Air Defence Command at Colorado Springs, Colorado, which is the nerve centre for aerial defence of the U.S. and Canada.

A spokesman for the Headquarters said his Command had been "keeping a close watch on things in the Florida area" ever since the abortive April invasion of Cuba.

CASTRO GREETS GAGARIN

HAVANA (Reuter). — Soviet spaceman Yuri Gagarin was greeted by Prime Minister Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos, when he arrived here last night in a giant Soviet Ilyushin airliner.

Later a tremendous welcome awaited Major Gagarin as thousands of Cubans cheered his drive to the Presidential Palace through triumphal arches spanning the route. Every street was bedecked with posters and flags welcoming the spaceman in Spanish and in Russian.

Ex-Kapo Gets Year in Haifa Court

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Haim Silberberg, 42, a former police constable, was sentenced to a year in jail yesterday under the Law for the Punishment of Nazis and their Collaborators.

Silberberg, who had served as a *kapo (kamp polizei)* at the Nazi forced labour camp in Skarzysko, Poland, during 1942-44, was found guilty by the Relieving President of the District Court, Judge Shalom Kassan, of cruelty to his fellow Jewish inmates and of causing serious bodily harm to a number of them, including women.

He had been recognized by a former inmate, while serving in the police, and several testified against him.

He was sentenced to a year each on two charges, six months on each of four charges and three months on each of four charges. All the terms are to run concurrently.

'I'm Not Eichmann'

Silberberg, who had served in the Police for eight years without a blemish, was removed from court yesterday as the Prosecutor, Mr. Y. Karp, demanded a stiff sentence. The accused suddenly burst out shouting: "They all lied. You're punishing me for what the Germans did. I'm not Eichmann."

He was brought back again later to hear the sentence.

In passing sentence, Judge Kassan said he was taking into consideration the fact that nearly 20 years had passed and that the offences were committed under difficult circumstances. He also noted the accused's family status (he is married and has two young daughters) and his good behaviour since coming to Israel.

Earlier, Mrs. Silberberg pleaded the court for mercy. In a choked voice she said, "You're punishing me and our two girls." She had lost her first husband and child under the Nazi terror, and married Silberberg in Europe after the war. She said he was a good husband.

Defence Counsel E. Tolster pleaded for leniency, asking the court to ignore the unfortunate circumstance that the case was heard during the Eichmann trial, which had roused a mental storm in the country.

The accused had been a young man at the time, and was forced to live "under bestial conditions" hard to imagine 20 years later, "when man behaved like beasts." After the war, he had become an exemplary citizen. His family was ruined, which was sufficient punishment, defence counsel said.

He asked for a suspended sentence.

The prosecutor, however, declared that Silberberg had been proved to have acted with uncalled for cruelty, and had shown no mercy even to weak women.

Eichmann Trial May Recess Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem District Court trying Eichmann is expected this morning to wind up all matters connected with the submission of evidence and the questioning of the accused, and announce a recess to allow both sides to put finishing touches to their summings up.

It is believed Attorney-General Gideon Hausner will request a recess until next Monday. A final decision on the length of the period will be taken by the court today.

Justice Landau, the presiding judge, yesterday questioned Eichmann (in Hebrew, but translating into German himself), on a variety of questions, mainly factual, although he delved deeply into Eichmann's concept of anti-Semitism. Justice Landau pointed to the paradox of a man claiming he was not anti-Semitic when he was a fervent member of a party whose platform was violently anti-Semitic.

After Justice Landau finished, Mr. Hausner was allowed to ask several questions which arose from the judges' queries.

Mr. Hausner asked Eichmann to explain another paradox: Eichmann had claimed that he could not follow the Kantian principle of the categorical imperative during the war years since he was under orders; but he was not under "orders" in his family life. Why had he twice wrenched the New Testament out of his wife's hands and torn it up? Eichmann replied that no man was perfect, and that he regretted this act.

Yesterday, the affidavits of the foreign witnesses — professor Six, Dr. Merten, Krumey, Winkelmann, Kappler, Veesenmayer and Novak — were submitted to the court, and each side read pertinent excerpts from them.

The court recessed 20 minutes late in an effort to allow both sides to finish. But when it appeared that more time was needed, it was decided to hold another session this morning.

Mr. Hausner also said that he wishes to ask the court to take a decision on hearing a witness who can rebutt testimony already submitted. It is believed that this witness is Mr. Pereis Revesz, of Kibbutz Kfar Maccabi, who was active in the Jewish underground in Budapest.

2 Armed Marauders Killed Near Sinai

Two armed infiltrators were killed last Saturday night in a clash with Israeli guards near the Sinai border, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The incident has been reported to the commander of the U.N. Emergency Force in Gaza.

Knesset Affirms Validity Of 'Committee of 7' Decision

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 54-0, with Mapai abstaining, the Knesset concluded its debate yesterday on the Prime Minister's July 3 statement about the validity of Cabinet decisions by adopting the following two resolutions:

"1. The Knesset declares that resignations of the Cabinet and of the Prime Minister do not nullify decisions of the Cabinet.

"2. Accordingly, the Cabinet's decision of December 25, 1960, on the conclusions of the Committee of Seven, which was submitted to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and noted by it, remains in full force."

The resolutions were submitted by Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda (Ahdut Ha'avoda), on behalf of all Knesset factions except Mapai.

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Ben-Gurion made brief appearances in the Knesset both in the morning and in the afternoon. He did not speak.

Mapai was present in token strength only, to demonstrate its dissociation from the special session. Its attendance ranged from three — when the vote on whether to hold a debate was taken in the morning session — to about 15, when the final vote was taken around 5 p.m. Two Mapai Ministers were present part of the time, Messrs. Shitrit and Eshkol. Both had been members of the Committee of Seven.

Little Heckling

It was a quiet session, with very little heckling. Four Ministers spoke, all of them members of the Committee.

After the Knesset decided to hold the debate, requested by five parties, it was opened by the Minister of Justice, speaking as an ordinary Knesset Member. (Mr. Ben-Gurion entered as Mr. Rosen began, and left as soon as he finished.)

Mr. Rosen said that aside from the unfortunate and inaccurate phrase used by the Prime Minister on July 3 ("I dismissed the Government") the innovation that day was Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that, with the resignation of the Government, its decision approving the findings of the Committee of Seven were void. He had not expressed this extreme view at any time before the July 3 Knesset session.

Every Cabinet decision, Mr. Rosen said, remains in force unless it is repealed by the Cabinet, or unless the Cabinet falls over that particular decision. Mr. Ben-Gurion could have urged the Cabinet on December 25 not to accept the Committee's findings. After that he could have asked the Cabinet to reverse its decision. Still later, he could have gone to the voters on this question. But he did none of these things.

The Prime Minister's "arbitrary determination" that the Cabinet's decision was voided could not be accepted, Mr. Rosen said. It was a most dangerous precedent, and the Knesset should have its say.

Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut) said that former Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan has been deaf to demands that he tell what he knows of the "affair." Specifically, he owed the public an explanation of his meeting with the "third man" before the latter testified before the Olshan-Dori committee.

The Foreign Affairs Committee should have discussed the matter to the end, Mr. Begin said. It should have gone into such questions as: Who gave the order? Who knew of it? Why did the "senior officer's" secretary reverse her testimony when she returned to Israel — as members of the Committee of Seven predicted she would?

The Prime Minister, like all other Ministers, had taken an oath to carry out the decisions of the Knesset, Mr. Begin said. Therefore, once the Knesset affirmed the Cabinet's approval of the Committee's findings, the Prime Minister was bound to obey.

The Mapai Whip, Mr. Akiva Govrin, then made a statement saying that the parties which had requested the special session had abused the Knesset's Rules for a purpose for which they were never intended. There was no justification for, and no point in, a debate on the conclusions of the Committee of Seven."

The present session of the Knesset and the resolutions about to be adopted could only undermine the foundations of a sound parliamentary system in Israel, for it was not the Knesset's function to rule on government processes or on the validity of government decisions, Mr. Govrin said.

He asserted that the only purpose of the debate was to exploit the Knesset rostrum for election purposes. Mapai would not lend itself to this insult to the standing of the Knesset, and it would not take part in the debate or in the vote.

Health Minister Israel Barzilai (Mapam) said that the Cabinet's reaffirmation of its December 25 decision made Knesset action even more essential. Until the Cabinet meeting of July 16, the Mapai version was that in the heat of the Knesset debate of July 3, Mr. Ben-Gurion had expressed a personal view. But on July 16, it turned out that three Mapai Ministers shared this view.

But the question was not

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 5)

Fulbright Nullifies Clause on Arab Bias

WASHINGTON (INA). — Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, succeeded yesterday in adding wording to nullify the effect of an anti-discrimination measure in a foreign aid clause pertaining to Arab bias and blockade tactics.

The Senate Committee defeated by a vote of 8 to 6 a last-minute move by Senators Fulbright, Bourke, Hickenlooper and others to delete the so-called "Kennedy clause." The clause was a policy statement aimed at the Arab League's anti-Israel and anti-Jewish discriminations.

The Chairman won adoption by 14-0 of a paragraph to nullify the effect of the clause. The nullifying paragraph said that "these principles shall be supported in such a way as to avoid taking sides in any controversy between countries having friendly relations with the U.S. while urging both sides to adjudicate the issues involved by means of procedures available to the parties."

US Senate Unit Votes For Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy's $4,396m. foreign aid bill was approved formally yesterday by a 12-4 vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Some of those who voted to report the bill favourably — such as Senator George Aiken, Republican of Vermont, did so with the reservation that they will oppose in the Senate Mr. Kennedy's proposal to finance long-range foreign economic development loans by Treasury borrowings.

Dag Arrives in Tunis; Shaky Truce in Bizerta

Arab 'Volunteers' to Tunisia

The Arab League Council, meeting in emergency session yesterday, unanimously decided to send the first group of Arab "volunteers" to Tunisia as soon as possible, Cairo Radio reported.

A League spokesman announced after the session, requested by Tunisia last Saturday when the fighting in Bizerta was still going on, that other contingents will follow by stages later on.

No official figures were released at the League headquarters on the number of volunteers who have enrolled in response to an appeal made by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba four days ago.

The Council session lasted four hours. It was boycotted by the Iraqi delegate, but for the first time a Kuwait representative attended the discussion, called to take action in the face of the French move in Bizerta.

After listening to a report presented by the Tunisian delegate, the Council unanimously condemned France for her "brutal attack" against "defenceless Tunisian children, women and old people," her "violation" of the Geneva Convention, and her "failure to observe the truce ordered by the U.N. Security Council and obeyed by Tunisia."

Other Decisions

In addition to deciding to send troops, the League Council also decided to:

- Support Tunisia by all means at its disposal to liberate its territory from foreign forces;
- Send medical delegations and supplies, as well as other military and economic aid to Tunisia;
- Press for the Bizerta case to be taken up by the U.N.;
- Set up a special "Tunisian Committee" at the League headquarters to continue the study of the situation and advise the League on any further steps to be taken.

The first meeting of the new Committee, composed of Tunisia, the UAR and Libya, was fixed for today in Cairo.

The Arab News Agency reported that President Bourguiba of Tunisia had thanked Abdul Nasser for the latter's cable of support.

ANA said it was understood in Tunis that the Bourguiba message would be followed by the resumption "within the next few days" of Tunisian-UAR relations, interrupted now for more than a year.

In this connection, the Tunisian Information Minister, Ahmed Mazmoudi, has already conferred with Nasser.

Sudan yesterday placed a medical mission at the disposal of her "sister nation" Tunisia after the "vicious armed aggression of the French Army" at Bizerta, it was reported from Khartoum.

Kuwait Now Seeks Diplomatic Ties

AMMAN (Reuter). — An official Kuwaiti delegation, led by Sheikh Jaber Ahmad as Sabah, a deputy ruler, left here yesterday for Beirut after two days in Amman, during which they met King Hussein and Premier Talhouni.

Sheikh Jaber, who delivered a special message from the Kuwaiti ruler to King Hussein, said before leaving that Kuwait had decided to become "an active member of the Arab family in support of Arab causes." He hoped Kuwait would achieve U.N. membership this year.

The Sheikh, who will deliver a special message from the ruler of Kuwait to President Shehab of Lebanon, said his talks with Talhouni had covered the establishment of diplomatic relations with Arab and other foreign countries.

A Kuwaiti mission now touring Europe for this purpose would also visit Arab countries.

After its mission in Beirut, the delegation will return home to report on the talks it has had in Cairo, Khartoum, Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco as well as in Jordan and Lebanon.

Agreement On Laos Statement

GENEVA (Reuter). — The 14-power Laos conference reached broad agreement here yesterday on the preamble of an international declaration on the neutrality of Laos.

An authoritative source said the agreement was reached at a two-hour restricted session.

The source said Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Georgi Pushkin, British and Soviet co-chairmen, had reached virtual agreement on a list of topics concerning Laotian neutrality and international controls for safeguarding it.

Mr. MacDonald is expected to report on this to the conference today.

AMBASSADOR FOR JORDAN, DENMARK

Jordan and Denmark have raised their diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level, Amman Radio reported last night.

French, Tunisians Still Shun Contact

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, arrived in Tunis by air from New York last night and immediately went into conference with President Bourguiba as the French and Tunisians maintained a nervous truce after last week's bloody fighting.

As Mr. Hammarskjold arrived thousands of panic-stricken Tunisian refugees continued to stream out of Bizerta, and eye-witnesses said many of them believed the cease-fire may break down.

Efforts to agree on a site for talks between the French and Tunisians have so far failed.

French sailors and airmen were yesterday evacuating their families — an estimated 820 people, including women and children — by landing barge to the French cruiser Colbert, anchored off Bizerta.

Tunis Radio asserted yesterday that the Tunisian forces have not moved or fired a shot since Saturday night's cease-fire order but that the French had continued occupying new positions and looting buildings.

French official sources in Paris denied Tunisian reports that French reinforcements landed at Cap Blanc and Nador camp near Bizerta yesterday.

French authorities in Bizerta charged the Tunisians were evacuating the ancient Casbah in order to transform it into an armed bastion.

Protest Reprisals

(France protested against alleged Tunisian reprisals on French nationals in a letter to the President of the U.N. Security Council published in New York yesterday. The U.N. also made public the text of a telegram from M. Habib Bourguiba junior, Tunisian Resident Representative, accusing French troops of pillaging and sacking homes in Bizerta.)

Meanwhile, the first batch of Tunisian soldiers, called home from the U.N. contingent in the Congo, arrived yesterday morning. A total of 3,200 are expected to return at irregular intervals.

Tunisian police have arrested a score or more French civilians and interned them on Djebra island in the Gulf of Gabes, usually reliable sources said here yesterday.

Others detained briefly have been released and 28 French civilians have been expelled from Tunisia, these sources added. However, "the physical security of Europeans does not appear threatened for the time being," these sources added.

Two Air France flights were cancelled yesterday morning and an airport official said French people had been forbidden to leave Tunisia.

But an Air France airliner from Tunis landed at Marseilles yesterday with 21 passengers, all non-French. They said that French would-be passengers were being kept at Tunis airport under strong police guard.

Police at Orly Airport in Paris, however, said the ban on Tunisians leaving French territory, applied on Sunday on the Interior Ministry's orders, had been lifted. But Tunisian authorities still prevented Frenchmen from 18 to 60 from leaving Tunisia, they said.

Tunis agreed to the Swiss Government taking charge of French interests in Tunisia following the rupture of diplomatic relations over Bizerta, French official sources said in Paris.

Sweden has undertaken to protect Tunisian interests in France. *(Reuter, AP)*

Nkrumah Says Africans Owe Freedom to Aid by Soviets

MOSCOW. — President Nkrumah of Ghana said here yesterday that colonialism "had wrought havoc" in his country. He declared that had it not been for the Soviet Union the African liberation movement "would have suffered the most brutal persecution."

Speaking before 2,000 persons at a Soviet-Ghanaian friendship meeting in the Kremlin, Dr. Nkrumah said Soviet "experience and progress were an important lesson to all of us."

Dr. Nkrumah, who opened talks yesterday with the First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, said colonial domination had retarded African economic development. Even after independence, colonialists had tried to retain "remote control."

(TASS reported later that agreement on a trade pact to increase trade in both directions was reached in the talks, while other questions of Soviet-Ghana relations were also discussed.)

Today, when the number of independent African countries had risen to 30, the struggle was going on, Dr. Nkrumah said. Ghana knew she could count on the support of all peace-loving people, notably the Soviet people.

UAR Said Ready To Aid Cyprus

NICOSIA (Reuter). — The UAR Ambassador, Mustafa Lufty, yesterday confirmed press reports published here that his country contemplated closer relations with Cyprus and was prepared to extend to the new republic all possible aid.

Political sources here said that the Cyprus Government was seriously considering all possible aid in order to include them in the five-year development plan now under preparation.

FANFANI TO RUSSIA NEXT MONTH

ROME (Reuter). — Premier Fanfani has accepted an invitation to visit Russia from August 2 to 5. It was announced yesterday. He will be accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Antonio Segni.

USSR to Stamp Out Economic 'Deception'

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday embarked on a campaign to stamp out "deception and hoodwinking" in agriculture and industry by setting up a vast control system to check on spending and production figures.

The Government ordered control commissions set up in the 15 Soviet Republics "to check from top to bottom" spending and production figures. They will be in addition to the present National Control Commission.

Scandals on a wide scale have been reported in recent months. Premier Khrushchev has declared that more than 50 per cent of the crops in the Ukraine were stolen from the fields last year and that false figures were sent to Moscow to deceive the Government into thinking the quotas set under the seven-year plan were being achieved.

A Government decree said the prime function of the regional commissions is to "check actual fulfilment of decisions by the Council of Ministers and Communist Party, check state discipline in spending money and the actual state of supplies, equipment and food production."

TNUVA CREAM
TASTY AND NOURISHING

The Challenge of the Liberal Party
A Public Meeting will be addressed in English by
Izhar Harari M.K.
on Wednesday, July 26, 1961, at 8.30 p.m.
at the Leah Prevezer Hall, Beit Keren Hayesod
53a, Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.
SHLOMO TEMKIN in the CHAIR

...GOING ABROAD?
GOING IN Jercol JERSEY SUITS AND DRESSES
...for good fashion shops, Madam...

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mr. M. Pomerook, President of the Citadel Insurance company in New York, who was accompanied by Dr. Y. Leron.

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi yesterday received a Young Hadassah group from the U.S.

•

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the new Czechoslovakian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Milan Jurza.

•

The Interior Minister, Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro, yesterday received the 100-member mission of the Rabbinical Council of America.

•

BIRTH

HELLER — to Chaya (née Schiffman) and Charlie Heller — a son, on July 21, 1961, brother to Carolina and Alexa, both well. Our many thanks to doctors and staff at Asaf Harofe Hospital.

Murder Each Hour, Rape Every 34 Mins.

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Crime in the U.S. broke all records last year, with a murder committed every 58 minutes.

This was disclosed here today in an annual report by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It said serious crime in 1960 has increased by 98 per cent since 1950 although the population rise during the decade was only 18 per cent.

The total of 1,861,300 serious offences in 1960 was 14 per cent higher than in 1959, with a burglary every 39 seconds, and a car theft every two minutes.

SAPPHIRE. — A gem-hunter in North Carolina, Mr. Kermit Martin, has found a pink sapphire which could be the world's biggest and a rubby of record size for the U.S. The sapphire weighs 14 ounces and the ruby is 10 ounces heavier.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

TUESDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia—0835. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva—1700. El Al 324 from New York, Paris and Rome — 1755. TWA 800 from N.Y., Paris, Rome and Athens — 1915. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2010. Air France 134 from Paris and Rome — 2110. El Al 424 from Brussels and Zurich — 2345.

DEPARTURES: El Al 423 to Zurich and Brussels — 0750. Sabena 572 to Athens, Vienna and Brussels — 0750. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0810. El Al 325 to Rome, Paris and New York — 0900. Swissair 335 to Athens and Zurich — 0900. Air France 127 to Istanbul, Rome and Paris — 1000. B.E.A. 263 to Athens, Rome and London — 1080. K.L.M. 828 to Munich and Amsterdam — 1045. El Al 402 to Rome and Vienna — 1100.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 256.4, 273.8 & 330 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 3.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

8.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 8.10 Musical Clock. 8.30 Exercises. 8.40 Musical Clock (R). 8.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Rimsky - Korsakov: Overture 'The Tsar's Bride'; Rodrigo: Fantasia for Guitar, played by Andreo Segovia; Strauss: 'The Beautiful Danube' —Ballet music (Conductor: Jean Martinon). 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Oriental Songs. 12.48 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Musical Miniatures. Giovanni Gabrieli: Canzona; Monteverdi: Madrigals; Vivaldi: Largo from Concerto for Viola d'amore; Canttalloe: Sonata in C major Felicia Blumenthal (Piano); Fernando Sor: Andante—Largo Julian Bream (Guitar); Purcell: Two Duets, Kathleen Ferrier (Alto), Isabel Baillie (Soprano); Scarlatti: Concerto in E major for Strings and Cembalo. 6.00 Talmud Lesson. 6.20 Avraham Vilkomirsky. 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 Eichmann Trial Report. 7.50 Cantoral Request Programme. 8.30 A Programme of Songs — ed. by H. Hasson. 8.50 Bible Reading: Job, chaps. 5 & 6. 9.15 Election Campaign for the Fifth Knesset. 10.15 The "Kol Yisrael" Symphony Orchestra Concert. Schubert: "The Song of Miriam". Conductor: Gary Bertini, Soloist: Natania Davrat, with the "Kol Yisrael" Choir. Shimeo Tolte: "Shalom Aleichem" — Poem. Conductor: Shim'on Mishory. Kodaly: The Dances of Marosek. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

Commercial Programme: 3.59 p.m. Special Programme for Tourists presented by Yehuda Lev. 6.00 News. 6.05 Announcements. 6.06 Tunes & Melodies. 6.45 Oriental Request Programme. 8.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 Requests (cont.) 6.15 Light Music Quiz. 6.40 Sport. 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Stars of the Evening. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.03 Jam. 10.52 Quiet Tunes. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv
Tel. 27190 Air-cooled Hall
Perfs. start 8.30 p.m.
BARBER OF SEVILLE: 26/7
SAMSON & DELILAH 28/7
AIDA: 31/7

Eichmann As Philo-Semite

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The unbelievable paradox that Eichmann — charged with implementing the "final solution" by sending millions of innocent Jews to their death — claimed not to have been an anti-Semite was attacked from every angle yesterday morning by the President of the court, Mr. Landau, when it came his turn to question the accused.

Q. You will agree that it is paradoxical that a Nazi, a man who freely joined the Nazi party, would not be an anti-Semite.

A. Superficially it seems strange, but in practice a man (a Nazi) need not be an anti-Semite.

Q. You yourself stated that you ravenously read the anti-Semitic "Voelkische Beobachter."

A. It was our largest paper and we read for news. We received it at the office.

A. But you read it before you joined the Nazi party, when you were still in Austria?

Q. But these matters were aimed at the students in uniform, and I did not belong to this group.

Q. What interested you were the difficulties facing Germany?

A. The economic and national difficulties. And I would like to add that I never sensed any anti-Semitic feelings in my father's house.

Q. But the Nazis claimed that these economic and national difficulties were due to the Jews. What was your personal viewpoint on this?

A. The deep roots of this theory did not interest the man in the street. He wanted to get rid of unemployment.

Q. I don't think you were a "man in the street..." But you knew the Nazi party's programme for the Jews.

A. I joined the party without having been indoctrinated.

Q. But you knew that Hitler was a fervent anti-Semite?

A. Yes. Everyone knew this.

Q. And that the Nazi party was based on the Fuehrer (leadership) principle (i.e., the will of the leader was law)?

A. Everyone knew this.

Q. You knew that the purpose of the Nuremberg racial laws was to expel the Jews from Germany. What were your feelings about this?

A. Like a lot of others, I thought that, to use a common saying, "you don't eat as hot as you cook". (That is, party propaganda was one thing, but when it came to implementation, the actual methods would be much more lenient.)

As for his work in arranging for the emigration of Jews, Eichmann said that he had been influenced by Adolf Boehm's book.

"Two Flies, One Blow"

Q. Did you think that your work in the emigration field was positive or negative?

A. Positive, for I saw that the Jews also wanted this.

Q. But the "Jews wanted this" because they feared to remain under Nazi rule.

A. Yes. But I did not realize the existence of this fear. It helped me in my work, but I also knew that both the central German authorities and the Jews wanted emigration, so I said to myself, "Good, this work is like swatting two flies with one blow." ... I worked with the Jewish leaders as with equals ... to implement the lesser of two evils ... to help the Jews escape the chaotic conditions which existed ...

Q. You told the Attorney-General that you could have quit the S.S. and the Nazi Party, but not the work to which you were assigned.

A. To quit the S.S. and Nazi party? This is new to me. If a man did this he would not be a free man for long.

Justice Landau then searched for Eichmann's statement in the protocol. It was found some time later, and Justice Landau read it:

"The Attorney-General: Good. I want to know if you ever tried to quit the Nazi party or the S.S.

Eichmann: I did not try to leave the S.S. or the Party.

Mr. Hausner: Then you remained of your own free will? (i.e., you could have left.)

Eichmann: In the S.S. and Nazi Party — yes. But not in the work I was given."

Justice Landau (continues to question Eichmann): I thought that you stayed on in the S.S. and the Nazi party during the war despite the dictates of your conscience and because you knew you could not leave. Now I read that you stayed on of your own free will. How can you explain this?

Eichmann: Until 1939 it was possible to leave the...

Justice Landau: I'm not talking about the years before the war. I think you are sufficiently intelligent to see the contradiction. How can you explain it?

A. There is a contradiction. Even if a man wanted to, he could not break out after the war began, because we were frozen in our jobs. We were dependent upon the approval of our superiors.

Q. So your final word is that you did not stay in the S.S. of your own free will during the war years?

A. To tell the truth, a man did not think about these things during these years, under chaotic conditions. It would be easy for me to say "yes" or "no," but it was not possible to fight a mountain.

Q. So, all that you did was to make verbal requests to Mueller?

A. I had no other choice.

Q. But if you were an inefficient clerk, your superiors would have been glad to have got rid of you.

A. But such persons were sent to the *Einsatzgruppen*, not to the *Waffen-S.S.* (i.e., a combat front line unit) like most of us wanted.

Justice Landau then questioned him on his claims that he never made decisions on his own. Eichmann said he found out that taking decisions was not necessary.

As for the "harshness" demanded of every S.S. officer, this was meant more as an inner discipline than in relationships with outsiders.

Lacking in "Ice"

As for the actual quality, neither he (Eichmann) or Mueller possessed it, although Heydrich — he was a "block of ice" — did, as did Guenther.

Q. I want to ask the same question Dr. Halevi did — and which you haven't answered: Why didn't Mueller get rid of you during all these years if you refused to make decisions on your own?

A. I can't say, but I was extremely exacting and I obeyed orders. Mueller himself was a stickler for punctiliousness, and, perhaps this influenced him. Moreover, I was not a crude fellow, and I was not ambitious, and I was not such a quarrelsome fellow as were often found in offices, and my personal ambitions never led to the creation of cliques. I was obedient. I was quiet in my work, and I lived my own life.

Turning to the arrest and imprisonment in a concentration camp of Dean Grueber, Justice Landau tried to clarify who was actually responsible for this. Eichmann himself had admitted his responsibility in his interrogation, but had later retracted this statement when Dean Grueber had blamed others.

Justice Landau: Isn't it quite possible that you ordered his arrest and that it was carried out by the local Berlin police (i.e., carried out in such a way that Dean Grueber would not associate you with this arrest)?

A. This is possible, but despite my efforts at reconstructing what happened, I've only managed to confuse the issue more and more in my own mind.

Q. Dean Grueber said that you constantly used the "I" form of address, as if you personally were responsible for all decisions.

A. It is very possible that during negotiations I used the "I" form, for it would seem odd that I would be negotiating with a man without having authority to do so. But I believe that I used the neuter form. At any rate, I would take notes on the requests made and tell the Dean (or other persons) to come back at a fixed date. This would allow me time to consult with my superiors. But it is possible that I would used the "I" form in apologizing to the Dean for not being able to give him anything but negative answers, because my father was one of the elders of the church.

Genuinely Surprised

Q. Dean Grueber never mentioned your saying this.

A. It also surprised me that he didn't.

Justice Landau then turned to the abduction of the Lidice children. Eichmann said that the officer in the Lodz police station who handled this was called Bratfish—a rare name. He had never heard that a man called Bratfish had also been active in the *Einsatzgruppen*, and if so, he did not think it was the same man. Eichmann added that the children, according to the documents, were loaded into a *police lorry or lorries* and not into deportation *trains*. (Eichmann has continually claimed that he dealt only with trains.)

Q. You told Sassen that you saw Jews being loading onto trains. Is this true?

Eishmann thought for several seconds, then answered: "I can't remember despite all my efforts."

Q. But a man doesn't forget a thing like this. How did such a statement get into the Sassen document?

A. I don't know. I've already said that Sassen added many things to make things more interesting. If I were to answer a question (to Sassen) with the words "I don't know," I would be told that "we can't write a book based on such phrases." I also thought that such statements were not exactly a distortation of the facts, for such loadings did take place (even without my presence).

Q. Sassen made additions to make the book more interesting. But did you also make such additions to make the book more interesting?

A. Yes.

Justice Landau then picked up a thread of thought which had been partially developed by Judge Raveh. Methods of killing the Jews were mentioned at Wannsee. Why were these not entered into the protocol?

A. Heydrich's purpose was not to be explicit about the methods of killing, but to put on record what the Secretaries of State said so that he could hold them to it later.

Eichmann continued that these methods had been discussed — he did not remember gassing being discussed, only killing by shooting and by exhaust gases — but it had been during the "informal part of the conference when the participants were drinking cognac — I won't say that they imbibed until they were drunk — when the conversation was general and hard to follow."

Q. You talked about quelling unrest, when the 'Final Solution' was implemented, at Wannsee?

A. I didn't open my mouth at Wannsee. I had neither the authority nor the permission to do this. I also did not have anything to say.

Eichmann twice tore the New Testament out of his wife's hands and tore it up during that period when he was trying to live by the Kantian principle of the categorical imperative, Eichmann admitted to the court yesterday morning.

After Justice Landau had finished his questions, the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, was allowed to cross-examine the witness on matters which the judges had dealt with.

Living by Principle

Mr. Hausner: Would you say that you were living by the Kantian principle when you tore the New Testament out of your wife's hands twice when she wanted to read it? You said that in your official life you were limited in your actions by a supreme power: but was this true in your private life?

Eichmann: I must confess, to my regret, that I am a man who makes mistakes. If I did not make mistakes, I would not have snatched the New Testament out of her hands. But I must admit that there are things in a man's life which a man does, not because he wants to, but because of external pressures or because of internal emotional disturbances. And this man regrets these things afterwards. I tried to live by the Kantian principle but I must admit, and this is my excuse, that a man is not perfect and does not always do what he wants to.

The Attorney-General then asked Eichmann to comment on two excerpts from the Sassen document. They were: "But I am a man who thinks, and I cannot do my work blindly, for if I do, I work without a will. But there are times when I recognized the need, and then I worked with a will and with vision. So it was with the Jews... When I received the order to act, I was not properly prepared — I was like a suckling child — against the Jews who were guests of the German hosts. Then I thought the matter out, and when I recognized that this had to be done, I implemented the mission with that sincerity which is expected from a veteran Nazi, and undoubtedly with that which my superiors expected from me."

Eichmann said that both excerpts were true as long as he was engaged in emigration work, until 1939.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Resnick, 15 Gaza, 32662.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 63791. Shilman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Bass, 66 Frishman, 24326. Barukh, Hatikva Qtr., 32195. **RAMAT GAN:** Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72840. **BAT YAM:** Shulamit, 4 Daniel. **PETAH TIKVA:** Pinsker, 2 Pinsker, 911515. **HOLON:** Ribak, Struma Sq. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 56-1566. **NATANYA:** Truta. **HERZLIYA:** Karny.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Ben Yishai, 68 Shikun Rassco, 27551. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa, 23957. Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanevi'im, 25540. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Ben Hur, 17 Shikun Rassco, 31488.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Garman, 28 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 81300. Dr. Simon, 48 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 8 Hanevi'im, 2456.

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Depositions from Abroad Read

By DORIS LANKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eichmann concluded his testimony yesterday by answering questions put to him by his Counsel concerning his presence in Berlin at the time the notorious meeting of November 1939, (in which the physical extermination of the Jews was first discussed) was held.

In accordance with Eichmann's reconstruction of his movements during the months of October to December of 1939, which he based on the documents at his disposal, he was in Prague at the time of the meeting and only took up his office in Berlin in December of that year. So that, by his reckoning, he could not possibly have been present at the meeting.

The penultimate phase of the Eichmann trial was concluded yesterday when extracts from the evidence of various defence witnesses, who testified abroad, were read into the records.

Professor Six, who was Eichmann's superior when he was in the Emigration offices of Vienna and Berlin, testified that what was known as the "final solution" was based on a decision of Hitler's which was confirmed by a select circle of persons at the Wannsee Conference. He, for his part, he said, had not been at the Wansee Conference, but he knew already in 1943 about the concentration camps, the gas chambers and the other measures against the Jews. And by the end of 1943 most of the senior officials of all Ministries knew about the extermination programme.

Six also said that according to the organizational structure of the R.S.H.A. it was impossible for any referent (head of a department) to depart from the letter of his instructions from above arbitrarily and without the knowledge of his superior.

If, he said further, Eichmann had ever overstepped his authority when he served in the R.S.H.A. he (Six) would most certainly have known about it, as this would have been most uncharacteristic of Eichmann. Furthermore, all the time that Eichmann had served under him he had never heard him express any opinions or make any suggestions which were hostile to the Jews, nor was it in his character to make any suggestions.

Six also said that the report on Eichmann's journey to Palestine had been written by Hagen and that he had never heard of any connection between Eichmann and the *Einatzgruppen*.

On the other hand, Six said that if he had ever wanted to get any favour for a Jew he would not have gone to Eichmann as he was an exponent of the opposite point of view; and that there was no doubt whatsoever that Eichmann had greater powers than any other referent. The general impression in the R.S.H.A. was, he said, that Eichmann worked side by side with Mueller rather than being subordinate to him, and that he had the right of access to Heydrich and later Kaltenbrunner. Six also expressed the opinion that Heydrich regarded it as important that Eichmann's department was in the hands of so staunch a Nazi and that Mueller and Eichmann complemented each other very nicely. Six also said that it was possible, during the war, to get a transfer from the Einsatzgruppen and that he himself had successfully done so.

Dr. Merten, in his testimony before a Berlin court, admitted that he had made no mention of Eichmann's visit to him in Greece before Christmas 1942, during his trial in Greece after the war, as his Counsel had advised him to say as little as possible about any personal contacts with Eichmann. He also admitted certain other discrepancies between his present testimony and that in his trial in Greece, attributing them to the fact that in the latter he was trying as far as possible to exculpate himself.

Krumey, in his testimony before a Frankfurt court, said of the children from Lidice, that if he had mentioned the fact that these children were due for "special treatment" in his cable to Eichmann, he had not intended to imply that they were fated for extermination. He was quite convinced, he said, that at the time the expression "special treatment" was not associated in his mind with extermination. These children were a special element in the framework of the camp for Polish evacuees of which he was in charge, he claimed, and required special treatment in the light of the conditions there. It was to this special treatment that he must have been referring.

Insofar as Hungary was concerned, Krumey testified that he was attached to Eichmann's unit two or three weeks after the Germans entered Budapest, when, for the first time, Eichmann openly established an office in one of the buildings set aside for the Germans by the Hungarians. He was then appointed by Eichmann to be his deputy. Krumey said that he understood the word "deportations" to cover both the concentration and the sending of the deportees and that Novak had been the liaison man between Eichmann's unit and the railway authorities in connection with the deportations.

As far as the notorious foot-march from Hungary was concerned, Krumey testified that he had complained to Eichmann that the situation was impossible, as he had been of the opinion that Eichmann could do something about it. Eichmann had replied, however, "You saw nothing."

The next testimony to be read was that of Baer, who had been one of the last commanders of the Auschwitz camp. Baer testified that he did not know Eichmann, had never had any contact with him and had never heard of him as a personality in the R.S.H.A.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming, Dancing & Orch. every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:—**
Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too. Pension Geiger Bar — Restaurant, Beit Ha'arem, Tel. 22185.

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness." Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew), 11 a.m. (English). Lobby of the out-patient clinic, Bus No. 19.

Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **New Israeli Films:—**
Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon till 1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Drawings by Jane Hillman-Schacherl; collages by Judith Yellin-Gaertner, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, New exhibitions, New Excavations at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Pablo Picasso — exhibition of graphic work on the occasion of the master's 80th birthday, 9-1, 3.30-5.

Bezalel Art Library: The Library celebrates Picasso (ceramics & sculpture), 9-2.30.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosl Bergner, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 23523. Daily 9-1, 4-7.

• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:—**
Ohel: "Haketuba", 8.30.

• **Yiddish Theatre:—**
Joseph Buloff troupe, "Tevya and His Seven Daughters", Ohel Shem, 8.30.

• **Dine and Dance:—**
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 39 Rehov Yirmiyahu, International Cuisine. Lunch ILS. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

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• **Tourist Service:—**
Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 36825, 8 a.m.-3 p.m. Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

• **Tours:—**
Mostzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; closed, Sat., 10-1.
Ancient Glass, Pre-historic finds in coastal region, Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5.
Photographs by Martin Koretz (England), Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.
Tel Aviv Museum:
1) Disengoff House, Rothschild Blvd. Selections of Israel Art: Selections from Museum's collection. Daily 10-1, 4-7; Fri. & Sat., 10-1.
2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. Lutka Pink — oil paintings. Dan Hoffner — oil paintings, watercolours, sketches, daily, 10-1, 4-7. Friday, 10-1. Saturday, 6-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
A retrospective exhibition of Chana Orloff. Sculptures, Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1; 4-7, Saturday included.
Art Gallery: Paintings, Woodcuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7, Saturdays, 10-1 only.
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

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NAHAL ALEXANDER

• **Fishermen's Club:—**
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• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "The Miracle Worker."

KIRYAT GAT

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Be Arvot HaNegev."

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The Weather

Weather Synopsis: A ridge of high pressure in the upper layers extends over the East Mediterranean causing a rise of temperature especially in the hill region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	18	20—35	20—35
Tiberias	30	21—40	23—38
Nazareth	28	21—31	21—31
Haifa Port	33	25—30	25—30
Tel Aviv Kirya	30	21—31	22—31
Tel Aviv Port	70	25—29	28—30
Lydda Airport	46	16—33	15—33
Jerusalem	40	23—32	22—32
Beersheba	30	17—35	17—36
Sdom	28	28—36	28—40
Eilat	15	29—42	29—41

A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVAL

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Blum and family, Baltimore; and, for a month's visit, Rabbi and Mrs. Charles Shulman and daughter, New York — all guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURE

Dr. Zvi Dinstein, Controller of Foreign Exchange, to Europe and the U.S., on investment matters (by El Al).

Dr. A. Gasthon, Senior Economist of the Bank of Israel, to Germany, for negotiations with the German authorities in connection with personal restitution.

Mr. Uri Dan, of "Ma'ariv," to Germany, at the invitation of "Der Spiegel," to report on "Germany Through the Eyes of an Israeli" (by Olympic)

Bat Yam, Livorno Made Twin-Cities

BAT YAM.—Some 12,000 persons watched yesterday evening as Bat Yam and the Italian city of Livorno were declared "twin cities" at a ceremony held in the amphitheatre here.

Participating in the ceremony were Mayor David Ben-Ari; the Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Revedin; the Directors-General of the Foreign Affairs and the Interior Ministries, Dr. H. Yahil and Mr. M. Silverstone; and a delegation from Livorno, headed by Mr. Hugo Bassano. (Itim)

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 7, 9

CHEN: Exodus
EDEN: Tarzan and the Amazons
EDISON: Le Bossu
HABIRAH: Seven Ways from Sundown
JERUSALEM: It Started with a Kiss
OR GIL: Mein Kampf
ORNA: Pinby
ORION: The Spider's Web
RON: Rocco and his Brothers (7, 9.30)
SEMADAR: Magli Pericolose
STUDIO: Mother Don't Leave Me
TEL OR: The Scarlet Pimpernel
ZION HALL: Vice Raid

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Tarzan the Magnificent
ARMON: School for Scoundrels
BEN YEHUDA: Surrender Hell (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: The Sins of Rachel Cade (4, 7.15, 9.15)
EDEN: My Happiness Only with You
ESTHER: All the Fine Young Cannibals
GAT: Wild Strawberries (7.30, 9.30)
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: Si vu... si conna...
MIGDALOR: Upstairs and Downstairs
MOGRABI: Les Fausses Ingenues
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: Maxie
PARIS: Ocean's 11
PEER: Shane
SDEROTH: Never on Sunday
TAMAR: Old Yeller (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
TCHELET: Eugen Onegin
TEL AVIV: Count Five and Die
YARON: The World of Suzie Wong
ZAFON: Can-Can
ZAMIR: The Story of My Mother
RAMAT GAN: Violent Playground (7.30, 9.30)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Le Nuit des Traques
ARMON: Gli Amori di Ercole
ATZMON: Sergeant Rutledge
CHEN: Lesson in Love (6.45, 9)
EN DOR: Sink The Bismark (6:45, 9)
GAL OR: The Last Dance
MAY: Inherit the Wind
MIRON: Follyanna
MORIAH: The Misfits
ORAH: There was a Crooked Man
ORION: The Virgin Spring
ORLY: Las Grandes Familias (6.45, 9)
PEER: Too Hot to Handle (4, 6.45, 9)
TAMAR: I Aim at the Stars

Histadrut To Try 'Activists'

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Central Committee yesterday decided to bring to trial, before its Court of Honour, the members of the Israel Electric Corporation "actions committee", who had organized a strike in defiance of the regularly elected workers' committees.

Secretary-General Aharon Becker said that proceedings will not be taken against those members of the actions committees who undertake to comply with the Histadrut rulings.

The decision was passed against the opposition of non-Mapai members of the Central Committee.

Mr. Y. Shaari (Liberals) did not oppose the proposed action, but said it should be accompanied by a simultaneous public inquiry into the acts of the regular workers' committees.

The Central Committee also rejected an appeal by Mr. Y. Yudin (Mapam), against the decision of the Trades Union Department to press for a cost-of-living allowance of about five per cent. Mr. Yudin claimed that because of a change in the way the C-o-L Index is calculated — namely on an average of six months basis and not on the increase in the last month of the Index period — the workers lose about four per cent. as the increase in the Index in July was about nine per cent as compared with the beginning of this year.

Senior Officials' Strike Now Thought Doubtful

TEL AVIV. — The one-day absence from work, planned by the senior civil servants for tomorrow may be called off, following a meeting held yesterday between representatives of the senior officials and the members of the Civil Service Union secretariat at Histadrut headquarters.

The officials' representatives reportedly agreed to put off their warning strike on the basis of a promise of receiving advance payments on account of higher seniority for which the Civil Service Union is negotiating now with the Treasury for all administrative workers.

The decision on these payments is expected from the Ministry of Finance today.

The dispute with the senior officials has come to a head in the past two weeks following agreement on salary raises for professionals working under them.

Committee To Investigate Complaints At Shikun

A committee of engineers was appointed on Sunday by the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, to investigate the claims of tenants of Shikun Sela housing development in Kiryat Yovel, Jerusalem, that their houses are of sub-standard construction.

The tenants had threatened that they would start legal proceedings against the Ministry's Housing Administration.

The committee comprises one engineer each from the Housing Administration, Amidar and Rassco.

Daliah's Foreign Crew Accused of Smuggling

HAIFA. — A large-scale smuggling attempt was discovered by the Argentine police on the Israel-flag vessel, s.s. Daliah, in Buenos Aires, last week, it was learned here today.

According to reporters only the non-Israeli members of the crew were involved. The foreign sailors reportedly tried to smuggle ashore several million pesos worth of goods, hidden in the ship's laundry bags. (Pesos are valued at about 50 to the U.S. Dollar.)

The offence was extensively reported in the Buenos Aires press, but it is not clear whether anyone was arrested. It caused much concern in the Jewish community, as the Israel flag was involved.

It is understood that the arrest, at the master's behest, and subsequent release of the seven Israeli sailors, had nothing to do with the smuggling, which was carried out by the foreign crew members. The released Israelis are on their way home by sea.

Newest Zim Bulk Carrier Due Today

HAIFA. — The last Zim ship to be built in Germany from Reparations funds, the M.S. Timna, is due here this afternoon with a full cargo of grain.

The ship, manned by a crew of 37, under Capt. Ezra Yarden, is a bulk carrier, sister to the Eilat and Massada.

Zim has had 37 ships of over 350,000 tons deadweight, built under the Reparations agreement during the past seven years, the company spokesman announced.

Compromise Seen In Ata Dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Ata management yesterday agreed to increase the wages of all its workers according to a graded schedule. Particulars of the scheme will be elaborated today at a meeting in Kfar Ata, it was announced in a joint communique by Ata and the Histadrut Executive yesterday.

The agreement follows a meeting, at Histadrut headquarters, of Messrs. M. Geri, Hans Moller and E. Kirschner, for the Ata Board of Directors; and Y. Meshel, A. Arad and Y. Lefkovitz, for the Histadrut Executive; and representatives of the Ata works committee.

It is understood that Mr. Moller's first proposal was to increase the wages of part of the workers only, mainly the skilled ones. However, Mr. Meshel, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, said the Histadrut was adamant that all workers receive increases.

It is believed that the compromise to be reached will be along lines that all workers will indeed receive a pay raise — but it will be lower than the across-the-board-six per cent raise demanded by Histadrut — and it will be graded according to the different existing wage levels at the plant.

Religious Artifacts Display in Jerusalem

POST Economic Reporter

A new export drive intended to make Israel a world centre for the supply of religious articles will be launched with an exhibition opening tomorow at Hechal Shlomo in Jerusalem, mounted with the aid of the Fairs and Exhibitions Company. This was announced at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday by Mr. Maurice Jaffe, Executive-Director of Hechal Shlomo.

On show, will be books of prayer, Scrolls of the Law, candle-sticks, prayer-shawls, mezuzot, wines and all the other objects associated with religious worship, displayed by 25 manufacturers.

The exhibition is timed to coincide with the Third Congress of Jewish Studies, which starts tonight. The display will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. on weekdays, and will continue up to the High Holidays and maybe longer. Mr. E. Justic-Dayan, head of the Fairs and Exhibitions Company, stated that the exhibition may later be shipped for display overseas.

Export Rise

The export of religious articles has risen steadily from $1.25m. in 1955 to $2.75m. in 1960, and exports in the first half of the present year have reached $1.5m. Mr. Eytan Erachi, head of the Export division in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, stated that 75-80 per cent of the sales are made in the U.S., and another 10 per cent in Britain. Up to the present, Israeli producers have been competing against each other in foreign markets, particularly for seasonal goods such as *etrogim* and Hanukka candelabra. Systematic cooperation is now being organized to further the export drive.

Although rival products come from foreign firms, including important consignments from Japan, the Jews of the U.S. (who, according to Mr. Erzrachi, spend tens of millions of dollars annually on building new synagogues) offer a large market of which advantage should be taken.

Chen Cinema Has Copy Of 'Exodus' Illegally, Owners Say

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Weizmann Institute is the sole owner in Israel of the film "Exodus" and the "illegal possession of a copy of the film by the Chen cinema in Jerusalem is a flagrant case of misappropriation of property," a spokesman of the Institute told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The Institute's legal representative, S. Horowitz and Co., yesterday applied to the Jerusalem District Court for an additional injunction against the Chen's owners. (One was issued on behalf of the Orion Cinema on Friday but disregarded by the Chen.)

The Institute's spokesman said that the Institute had concluded an agreement with Jerusalem's Orion Cinema granting it exclusive exhibiting rights in the capital. He declared that Mr. Mayer Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, had yesterday been on the telephone from Italy and had described the illegal holding of the film as "outrageous and scandalous."

The Orion cinema yesterday filed suit in the Jerusalem District Court charging the Chen's owners with contempt of court in having violated a temporary injunction awarded the Orion against the Chen, forbidding the latter to show the film. (The Chen cinema began showing the film Sunday afternoon to full houses.)

At the same time, the Chen's lawyers yesterday submitted a request to the District Court for a rehearing of the Orion's application for a temporary injunction, this time *inter partes*, (in the presence of the other side). The temporary injunction had been awarded to the Orion in the absence of the Chen's representatives and the Chen owners claim that the Orion had refrained from presenting the court with all the pertinent information.

35mm. Print

It is understood that the film which the Chen is showing is a 35 mm. print which was loaned to the cinema by the Weismann Institute for a trial showing. But after this showing to newsmen and invited guests, the cinema's proprietor, Mr. Haim Schiff refused to return it to the Institute.

The Institute had intended showing the 70 mm. print of the picture, for whose exhibition only the Orion Cinema is said to be equipped.

Acre Arabs Flock To See T.V. Nasser

ACRE. — A packed audience of local Arabs watched Nasser deliver a speech on the occasion of Egypt's Revolutionary Day on television in the Karhon Cafe here on Saturday.

The doors of the cafe were mobbed on Sunday during the showing of the military parade in Cairo. The picture was received clearly. There was a 30 ag. cover charge in the cafe during the show.

Poison Gas Leak Averted in Rishon

RAMLE. — A semi-trailer filled with chlorine gas nearly overturned yesterday afternoon near the Rishon LeZion wine cellars but work of police and the fire brigade prevented the frightful accident.

If the accident had not been averted, the vehicle would have exploded and the poisonous gas escaping could have caused serious harm to the entire area. The front of the vehicle had been removed for repairs at the time.

Fire brigades were called to the place from Rishon LeZion, Tsrifin and Tel Aviv while the police diverted the traffic from the area. By 2.30 a.m., all the containers of gas had been carefully transferred to other vehicles which took them to Sdom. (Itim)

AGED PEDDLER KILLED BY BUS

TEL AVIV. — A 75-year-old peddler was fatally injured yesterday afternoon when a Dan bus struck him as he was pushing his cart across Allenby Rd.

The peddler, Zacharia Sharavi, was taken to the Ichilov Hospital where he died of his injuries.

The driver is being held. Police have requested that any witnesses of the accident contact their local police station. (Itim)

Two Riders Hurt As Motorcycle Overturns

ACRE. — Two motorcyclists were injured late Sunday night when their motorcycle overturned as the result of attempting to avoid hitting a soldier who was walking the Acre-Safad road.

The injured, Zalah Shinavi and Nasser Hussein, were taken to the Malben Hospital in Nahariya. (Itim)

VOTERS' information booths will be opened at the railway stations in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa on the eve and on the day of elections, similar to the over 50 informations booths that will be set up at post offices through the country.

Knesset Passes Voters Amendment

POST Knesset Reporter

Without opposition, the Knesset yesterday passed the three readings of the Knesset Voters Register Law, which will add to the Register, for next month's elections, the names of some 1,700 citizens who should have been included in the first place.

The missing names are those of new immigrants who notified the Population Registration Office of their addresses last November and December. Although the law provides that the Register shall include all names registered up to December 31, the Office Mechanization Centre included only those names registered up to October 31.

Other new immigrants who registered in the same months — this group also numbered about 1,700 — appealed their exclusion from the Register, and their names were added. But the others did not appeal.

In the debate, Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen (Liberal), speaking in his own name, said that what was involved here was no chance mishap but a calculated method of operation which robbed a substantial number of citizens of the right to vote. True, they had the right to appeal, but that was a right and not a duty.

Of the half dozen speakers in the debate, only Mr. Ishar Harari (Liberal)—with whom Mr. Rosen later differed—took the view that the matter did not warrant convening a special session of the Knesset.

Knesset Supports 'Seven'

(Continued from Page 1)

what Mr. Ben-Gurion believed, but how he acted. He had been asked — in view of the fact that the Chief of Staff in 1955 informed the Army that Mr. Lavon had given the order for the security mishap — why he, as Minister of Defence, did not now inform the Army officially that Mr. Lavon had been exonerated. His reply had been that the Cabinet's decision was void. It was his duty to correct the record.

Mr. Barzilai said he had urged the Committee of Seven to make only the preliminary examination and sift the material, and then turn it over to the Foreign Affairs Committee. But it had been precisely the Mapai Ministers on the Committee of Seven who insisted on broadening its scope, since they wanted it to replace the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mapai owed the Knesset and the citizens answers to three questions, Mr. Barzilai said: Does it stand by the content of the Cabinet decision on the Committee of Seven's findings? Does it agree with Mr. Ben-Gurion that the Prime Minister can void Cabinet decisions by resigning? Will it adopt tactics of "non-cooperation" whenever it expects to be a minority in the Knesset?

Transport Minister Yitzhak Ben-Aharon (Ahdut Ha'avoda) said he did not enjoy any committee having to look into such an abyss as did the Committee of Seven. The Committee had agreed not to probe too deeply into a good many secrets.

The picture that emerged was that the present Defence Minister had complete charge of an entire arm of the defence establishment, an arm which was found to be completely involved. Its chief suborned one man to perjury; his deputy concealed the truth; a third lied; a fourth yielded to suborning to perjury and twice gave false testimony, finally being exposed as a traitor.

Mr. Ben-Aharon said that the Committee also agreed not to deal with the personal relations that it found had existed. What did Mr. Lavon find when he was named Minister of Defence? A Chief of Staff who did not want him, who had poor personal and perhaps ideological rapport with him; a Director-General who regarded Ben-Gurion's retirement to Sde Boker as a national calamity and who was afraid that, Heaven forbid, someone else would prove a successful Defence Minister.

The Committee had decided not to "dive into this sea of zoological relations," Mr. Ben-Aharon said. It decided not to call Messrs. Sharett, Lavon, Dayan, Peres, or Ben-Gurion — "men who don't talk to one another, who don't report to one another, who don't believe one another, and who don't reveal the truth even when reporting official information to one another," Mr. Ben-Aharon said.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Rosen expressed regret that Ministers Eshkol, Shitrit, and Shapiro — all Committee members — had not participated in the debate. Regarding Mr. Begin's remarks about "the secretary," Mr. Rosen said that the precise facts were these: in Paris she told the Attorney-General she was "90 per cent certain" that it was to the letter concerning the security mishap that she had later added the phrase "at Lavon's order." "When I read that," Mr. Rosen said, "I commented that when she gets back to Israel I doubt whether she would stick even to 90 per cent."

After the vote, Minister Moshe Shapiro made a personal statement in which he said that his silence should not be interpreted as desertion of his committee colleagues. But he felt that in view of the Cabinet's reaffirmation of its prior decision, the Knesset debate was superfluous.

Teachers Hold Key To Peace, I.F.T.A. Meet Told

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR SABA. — Sixty teachers from 16 countries were yesterday told by Israeli leaders that their profession held the key to international peace and the future of mankind in a changing world.

The occasion was the opening session of the 30th congress of the International Federation of Teachers' Associations (I.F.T.A.) at the Beit Beri Mapai Workers College near here. This was the first assembly of the 35-year-old world body outside of Europe, the I.F.T.A. President, Miss Winifred Cleary, of Britain, stated.

Education Minister Abba Eban told the delegates (in Hebrew, French and English) that teachers must find a means of explaining the world to young people who today "are emerging into it with a sense of internal and external disorder." The humanistic disciplines have grown in importance with the triumph of science and technology, he said. Mr. Eban declared that "a great drama was being played in every classroom," and stated that "a merely well-informed man is a terrible bore." The Minister declared "the wars of the past were born in classrooms and certainly the peace of the future will emerge from there."

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., speaking as Chairman of the Beit Beri Board, noted the close affinity between the subject under debate and the tasks of Israel. "Our million immigrants came to us with little experience of common responsibility and it is our main task to inculcate such responsibility in them," he declared. He spoke alternately in French and English. "We Jews have been guests of others for centuries, and rarely welcome ones, so we still relish playing hosts to others," Mr. Sharett observed to laughter.

Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker declared that the responsibility of teachers was greater than ever before.

Histadrut Teachers Union Secretary Shalom Levin, in noting that the congress' subject was "Education to Social Responsibility," declared that the issue was whether "we can educate future leaders to be more responsible citizens and to use their power wisely."

In the audience were members of the British and French Embassy staffs. The delegates come from Britain, West Germany, Finland, Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Vietnam, Australia, Ghana, and Israel. Observers also came from Unesco and the U.S.

BONDS CONFERENCE OPENS TONIGHT

The International Bonds Leaders Conference will open this evening in Jerusalem with a reception at the King David Hotel to be given by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol.

More than 350 delegates from the U.S., Canada, and Latin America will participate in the ten day conference — the second to be held in Israel. The meetings will include speeches by President Ishak Ben-Zvi, the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, and senior officials. Particular stress will be placed on the problems of the development of the Negev.

Among the first contingent of delegates who arrived yesterday at Lydda Airport were Messrs. Abraham Feinberg, President of the Israel Bond Organization; Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, the Vice-President; Mr. Sam Rothberg, President of the Israel Investors Corp.; and Mr. Max Bressler, President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Graduation of New Tank Officers

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL — A group of new Armoured Corps officers marked the completion of their training course yesterday at a ceremony in the presence of Aluf Mishne David Elazar, making his first public appearance since his recent appointment as O.C. Armoured Corps.

A/M Elazar told the new officers that it was up to them to make the 'Armoured Corps the best in the Middle East, so that it may prove an effective deterrent and, if forced to fight, then, win in battle."

Earlier he awarded Segen Mishne Bars to the outstanding cadets of the course, Yehuda Bachar and Aharon Stoller.

The new officers then climbed into their tanks and rolled past the saluting stand.

Agency Ups Budget By IL.53m.

The Jewish Agency Executive has decided to increase its budget for the current year by IL53m. to IL.238m. to meet urgent needs, it was announced yesterday.

The increase will be allocated to the Immigration, Absorption, Settlement and Youth Aliya Departments.

It is hoped to raise the additional sum by stepping up fund-raising campaigns abroad and in Israel and by long term loans.

The budget will be brought for approval before the Finance Committee of the Zionist General Council.

A SPECIAL POST OFFICE branch will be opened at the Binyanei Ha'ooma in Jerusalem today in connection with the Third World Congress of Jewish Studies.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	28/7	24/7
$ LINKED		
3½% Treas. Dollar	102½	102½
3½% Smadot Dollar	96½	96½
4½% Defence Loan	110½	110
4½% Hous. Loan II	107½	107½
6½% Local Author.	110½	111½
6 % Keren Way III	107½	108½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	119	119
6 % Port. and Chem	102½	102½
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	98½	98½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	113	113½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	108	R107
6½% Local Author.	113½	113½
6 % Keren Way III	110	R111
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	117½	117½
3½%/3½% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal Elect.	100½	100½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'ds.	104	105½
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv	104	105½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	1054	1052½
Otzar Hit. reg.	324	325
Gen. Mort. new	377½	382
B'k. Leumi "A"or	2015	2015
Develop. Bank	1495	1475
Afr. Pal. Invest.	2402	R2394
ILDC 1960	290	290
Rassco Prof.	171	171
Ata Textile	1915	189
Dubek	1305	1150
Fert. & Chem.	1135	113
Pal. Cold Storage	317½	320
Pal. Potash	470	467
Teva	1775	1755
Phoenicia	210	199
Paper Mills	171	169
Assia & Bej. Bros.	2725	R2680
Shemen	985	975
Delek 11/12	3050	3025
Jordan Explor.	295	295
Ellern Invest.	397	3975
B'k. Leumi Invest	292	293
Mediter Textile	145	1445
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	492	497
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	1495	1485
CURB		
Lapidoth	350	340
Naphta	130	117
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	1065	1065
PIA	1505	1495

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THE TRUTH AND THE ACADEMICIAN

In a special advertisement aimed at "The Academicians" Mapai quoted an Oxford Dictionary that defines "Liberal" as "fit only for a gentleman (now rare)".

We would not contest the idea that Gentlemen are rare indeed in Mapai. Otherwise, Mapai, which fought grimly the Academic workers' wage claims, would not suddenly assume the role of patron of the same claims against which it fought...

Mapai which is used, of course, to take credit for every achievement under the Israeli sun, also tries to turn defeat into "victory".

For example, Mapai fought the principles of a unified General Education system for all citizens; it fought the idea of a General Labour Exchange, free from party politics; it fought Income Tax reductions and a Differential Salary system in our society.

Now that these principles have been achieved because of our making them conditions! on our participation in Government Coalitions, Mapai shamelessly tries to sell them as its achievements. Shamelessly Mapai tries to tell you that... "we achieved important advantages for the Academicians". WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The two important Academic Associations — the Physicians' and the Engineers' — are under Liberal leadership.

What would have happened had Mapai been predominant in those associations? Simply this:

Mapai would then have ratified the Agreement concluded in February, 1961, between Mr. Becker, now Secretary-General of the Histadrut, and Mr. Grozbin and would have confirmed the "Last Word" of Mr. Haring of Mapai to the detriment of all Academic Workers.

The Liberals — through their predominant position with the Academicians — prevented this!

ONLY BECAUSE OF THE STAND TAKEN BY THE LIBERALS, MAPAI HAD TO GIVE WAY, AND AN AGREEMENT HAS NOW BEEN REACHED WHICH, ALTHOUGH STILL SHORT OF THE ULTIMATE AIMS, REPRESENTS A MARKED ADVANCE FOR THE ACADEMIC WORKERS!

The intellectual workers of Israel know the true face of Mapai from their own experience all year round, and will not be deceived by Mapai Elections Masquerades.

Their trust will remain in

THE LIBERAL PARTY

We extend our heartfelt thanks to all the institutions, public figures, friends and acquaintances who have kindly expressed their condolences verbally, in writing and in visits on the passing of the beloved head of our family

JOSEPH HACKMEY ע"ה

The Family

New Flood of Refugees from East Germany

Berlin Crisis Sets Off Another Exodus into Western Bridgehead

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

Refugees streaming into West Berlin Express Photo

BERLIN (OFNS). — REFUGEES from East Germany have been arriving in Berlin for the past fortnight at an average rate of well over 1,000 per day — a flood unparalleled since 1953. At that time the similar sudden exodus heralded the rising of June 1. The question naturally arises whether this time a similar sequence of events may be expected.

One is at first sight inclined to answer "No." The big difference between then and now is that the East Germans now have the experience of June 1, 1953 behind them. They know that in the case of a popular rising the Russians will not hesitate to use armed force to suppress it, while the West will not come to their aid. The Hungarian experience of November, 1956 has driven the lesson home even more brutally. In view of this, who would be inclined to risk his life for a forlorn cause? Who would see even the slightest chance of success?

All this is true, and yet it is perhaps less than the full and final answer. Certainly the almost naive optimism and self-confidence which underlay the 1953 rising have gone, and a new rising would now be only undertaken in conditions of utter unreasoning despair, or in conditions when, against all previous experience, Western aid would appear likely, or even certain. Neither of these conditions has up to now appeared to come even faintly within the realm of the practically possible.

But now a situation can be seen as a distinct possibility when both might materialize together; namely, a situation of impending or actual war, started against the West by the East German Government. In such a situation — that is either just before or just after the outbreak, when the worst had not yet happened but appeared to be immediately imminent and all but inevitable, both the kind of despair which no longer calculates chances, and the near-certainty of relief and aid from the West would suddenly be given in East Germany. In such a situation an explosion would appear more likely than tame acceptance.

Most East Germans, in or out of uniform, might prefer to die fighting against Ulbricht and the Russians rather than fighting for them.

At any rate this is a possibility which Herr Ulbricht and the Russians will, after the experience of the last couple of weeks, no longer be able to exclude from their calculations, and to this extent the flight from East Germany has even now affected the development of events. Three things are quite certain: the present mass flight is the direct result of, and popular response to, the revival of the Berlin crisis. It has come as a complete surprise to Herr Ulbricht and his Soviet backers. And it really hurts them.

The first is clear from the statements of the refugees and by the preceding Party Press admissions of popular political opposition against the intended separate peace treaty and assault on Berlin. Such a vocal opposition, unheard of for several years, had reappeared almost from the moment of the publication of Mr. Khrushchev's Vienna memorandum, and it had been fanned by the subsequent official high-pressure propaganda campaign in favour of the new policies.

The refugees all say that they fled because of this, not because of the food shortages, which they incidentally confirm. The recurrent phrase is that they decided "to go while the going was good." It does not always become clear whether they fear a Western surrender or a war — either of which would mean a closing of the escape doors for them. In any case it is remarkable that the new threat to Berlin has resulted in a flight not from Berlin but to Berlin; that it is not the people of the threatened city but those of the threatening country who panic. Certainly, the first salvo in the war of nerves has backfired badly.

That this has been unexpected is seen from the total silence of all East German spokesmen and publications for almost a fortnight and the fantastic silliness of the reaction which has now appeared. Clearly the Politburo was caught unawares and could not make up its mind how to react for an unusually long time. This, after a fortnight, has been to the effect that there had been a conspiracy between the West German Government and industrialists to coax more East German workers away by increased "head premiums." This shows that even now the East German leaders are still at a loss for a line with which to persuade intending refugees to stay at home and meet their real motives.

The harmful effects of the flight follow from strain on the near-war economy of East Germany, which suffers from a serious labour shortage anyway and is hit by substantial manpower losses at one of its weakest spots. It is well known that the almost desperate wish to put a stop to the movements of refugees is one of Herr Ulbricht's chief motives for his attack on Berlin.

The unexpected manpower haemorrhage which his economy is now suffering as the first result of this attack might, of course, be an additional reason for him to press on with it to the bitter end — were it not for its simultaneous indication of a mood among his people which might make this end very bitter for him indeed.

Qualified Social Workers Turned Out by University

By PHILIP GILLON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

SOCIAL welfare in all its aspects has long been the Cinderella of the Israeli way of life. A vigorous and energetic society has little patience for the man who is unable or unwilling to contribute to increased production.

The portfolio of Social Welfare in the Cabinet has usually been thrown as a sop to a minority party. The term "social case" has acquired a distinctly derogatory connotation: even "social worker" is not a flattering appellation.

Yet 25 per cent of our immigrants since 1948 — that is to say, 250,000 souls — have been "social cases," in the sense that they could not fit immediately into the new society for physical, mental or emotional reasons. The administration of social welfare programmes requires professional skill of the highest order: the aim must be to rehabilitate self-respect as well as to keep people alive.

Thus the introduction of training for social work as an academic course carrying a Bachelor's degree was an important step forward in social welfare in this country. It culminates at the Hebrew University today in the award of the degree to Israel's first 46 academically-trained social workers.

The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work was founded by the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Hebrew University, the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Tel Aviv Municipality, in pursuance of a recommendation made by Professor Philip Klein, of New York. He was sent to Israel by the "Joint" to consider whether the country was ready for academic training in social work; previously there had been technical instruction provided by the Schools of Social Work in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. These were merged into the present School, named after the late Paul Baerwald, who died this year at the age of 89 after a lifetime associated with the A.J.D.C. The School managed to recruit Dr. Eileen Blackey in 1958 to establish, organise and direct it through its formative years.

DR. BLACKEY

Dr. Blackey is one of the best-known experts in the world in her particular field, and has worked in Germany, Hawaii and Puerto Rico as well as the U.S. Until accepting the appointment in Israel, she was Special Consultant on Social Works Projects at the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance.

Dr. Blackey explains that the graduation ceremony today really marks the end of her period of service, although she will remain here until next Spring to help her successor to take over. The choice of a suitable Israeli successor is now under consideration. The intention always was that the School should eventually become entirely Israeli; even the Joint's financial contribution ($500,000) is to cease after five years.

Israel has about 1,000 active social workers in the country: the pioneers were veterans from European countries. Most of the others are graduates from the schools of social work. Many new immigrants were accepted for posts at the new School after special "crash courses"; there were 40 to 50 graduates holding Master's degrees from American schools. To establish a faculty Dr. Blackey relied on this cadre. She explains that the United States, Canada and India are the only countries in the world which provide academic training in social work at this post-graduate level.

The demand for fully qualified social workers is so great in Israel that today's graduates will have their pick of 128 posts formally offered to them, with many other possibilities also open. The reason for this demand is not hard to find: Israel has widespread and varied types of social welfare services, all in desperate need of suitable personnel. Not only have existing programmes expanded out of recognition, but all sorts of new programmes have been initiated or are in the process of commencing — but are held up because of the shortage of suitable manpower.

This has contributed to an improvement in the status of the qualified social worker — except in the eyes of the Civil Service Commissioner. It is a sad but true statement that the new graduates are liable to find themselves involved soon after today's ceremony is over in a battle for recognition similar to that waged by so many other professionals against the laggard ideas of bureaucratic rigidity. The whole question of the status of the profession will have to be clarified or the recruitment of future classes may decline sharply despite the very real need for such qualified personnel.

It is a particularly pleasing fact that 75 per cent of the students at the Paul Baerwald School last year were "sabras" in their early twenties. Today's ceremony should mark the beginning of a new era for the profession as a whole as well as for the graduates themselves.

MARGINAL COMMENT

The Uses of Obscurantism

By Nissim Rejwan

IN "Politics and the English Language" — one of his more celebrated essays — the late George Orwell expounds the thesis that insincerity is the great enemy of clear language. "When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims," he writes, "one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish squirting out ink."

We were reminded of this the other day when listening to the so-called "Explanatory Note" broadcast over Cairo Radio together with a number of Presidential Decrees having to do with certain social and economic reforms issued on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the Free Officers' revolt of 1952.

The Note, composed by the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, touched upon a number of interesting theoretical aspects of politics, such as the meaning of Revolution and the ways in which it differs from a mere *coup d'etat*; the theory and practice of Liberty; what really constitutes political freedom, and so on.

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NOW there is really nothing either remarkable or new about all this: tens of thousands of words are spoken over Arab radio stations every day about Revolution, Liberty, Imperialism, Socialism and other such big concepts. What is noteworthy about the said Explanatory Note, however, is that it was written by one Adbul Kader Hatem, erstwhile Colonel in Farouk's army and now the proud bearer of a full Ph.D. degree in Political Science from the University of Cairo.

Dr. Hatem, it should be noted in passing, is a believer in the old saying "Better late than never;" he studied, so to speak, while he worked, and obtained his Ph.D. degree only last year, when he was still director of the official Middle East News Agency. The title of his doctoral thesis, incidentally, is: "Information and Propaganda as a Political Factor in Spreading Stability, Security and World Peace" — and it seems to have so caught the fancy of President Nasser that the writer was eventually elevated to his present post.

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TO be sure, Dr. Hatem has been putting his newly acquired learning to very good use. Presumably tired of repeating the same empty phrases every day, the regime was in need of people of a high intellectual cablibre to furnish solid theoretical content to this kind of talk — and who could do this better than the versatile and articulate Hatem, the army officer turned intellectual and a son of the Revolution if ever there was one! And so it came to pass that, together with "Al-Ahram's" Editor Muhammed Hasanein Haikal, Hatem became one of the regime's chief ideologues.

Dr. Hatem's efforts in political theory, however, have been disappointing: he seems to lack clarity and precision, and his language is obscure in a way that can only denote a lack of sincerity. This is most probably not Dr. Hatem's own fault. The decline of a language, as Orwell points out in his essay, must ultimately have political and economic causes. By their very nature the totalitarians use language to obscure thought rather than to clarify ideas.

★

TAKE his dissertation on the meaning of Liberty, for example: what could it have been but an apologia for the total absence of political freedom in Egypt since the Officers seized power nine years ago? And so it is, indeed. Liberty, Dr. Hatem opens this section of his Note, "is not a mere slogan." It is, it seems, something far more concrete — and it has three fundamental requisites.

In order to enjoy freedom, we are told, we need: first, "equality of opportunity among the citizens;" second, to grant the citizen "his right to pursue his free activities far from any exploitation that would dominate his faculties or deprive him from the fruits of his work;" third, "to arrive at the elimination of the differences between classes." Having listed these supposed requirements of freedom, Dr. Hatem concludes triumphantly, if rather muddled-headedly: "From this depiction of the meaning of Freedom, political freedom can materialise."

If this mass of words has any meaning, it must be that if the Egyptians aspire to political freedom or freedom of expression (certainly no "mere slogans!") they will have to wait, and wait patiently, for nothing less than economic utopia itself.

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THIS is not, however, the only instance of insincerity that bedevils the language of the Egyptian — and indeed of all Arab — revolutionary leaders. Here, for example, is how Dr. Hatem defines the 1952 Revolution. This, he points out, "was not, and cannot have been, a change in the form of government, since in this way it becomes a *coup d'etat* with the aim of taking power..." On the other hand, however, "the time has come for the Revolution, which stands on the threshold of its 10th year, to produce a clear and well-defined picture of the new society of the United Arab Republic."

But if the 1952 "revolution" never was just a change of regime, and was by no means a mere *coup d'etat*, how come that it is only now behaving like a real revolution? And if, as Dr. Hatem would no doubt hasten to object, these things take time — what, after all, is the real difference between a revolution and a *coup d'etat*? But it is perhaps too much to expect answers to such questions — except of course in the form of more abuse of langage and logic.

Tel Aviv, July 25

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Knesset Session - Pro and Con

COMMENTING on the special Knesset session, Davar (Histadrut) writes: "Those who called the session are well aware of the fact that there is no parliamentary justification for this discussion. Mapai's objections to the special session expressed not only the party's decision to stop dealing with the 'affair.' The fact is that the entire public is no longer concerned with the 'affair' and wants its representatives to deal with matters that have greater bearing on the country's future."

Herut, avers: "The Knesset will undoubtedly fulfil its responsibilities today... and unequivocally declare that the leader of Mapai made use of authority and rights that were not his to use."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) finds that "Mapai has the right to remain silent... but the Prime Minister has no right to boycott the Knesset session. Even if Mapai does not change its decision, the Knesset must authoritatively declare that the Government's decision on the 'affair' remains in force."

Ha'aretz (non-party) accuses Mr. Moshe Dayan of making belligerent statements on security matters in order to win votes for his party. "The decision of the Government and the Chief of Staff about the means to be used to ensure the security of the border regions and freedom of passage in the Gulf of Akaba, if they are endangered, will not be dictated by election speeches. These decisions will be made, if they have to be made, in the light of the situation at the time. At the moment there is no such danger and there is no need to talk about it in order to capture votes for a particular party."

Hatzofe (National Religious) says that the developments at Bizerta presage greater difficulties for France and the West in general in the Mediterranean Basin. The actions of the French forces, the paper goes on, were exaggerated and illogical in the opinion of many of France's friends and of many Frenchmen themselves. On the other hand, Bourguiba's provocation... was a dangerous adventure... From an Israeli viewpoint, Tunisia's open affiliation with the aggressive Nasserite camp certainly gives additional strength to our enemies. This event also casts a heavy shadow on the future of Tunisian Jewry."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), writes that the casualties in the Bizerta fighting will not be quickly forgotten and will greatly hinder future relations between France and Tunisia. The support given to Tunisia by the Arab countries and the Communist bloc will influence that country, the paper goes on. The willingness of both sides to agree to a cease-fire shows the general fear of an armed conflict, which can quickly... endanger the peace of the world, the paper adds. "The firing at Bizerta has ended — but the source of the outbreak, the heritage of the colonial past, remains, and cannot be eliminated by colonial means," the paper concludes.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "It is impossible to avoid the impression that somebody acted behind the scenes in Tunisia and incited Bourguiba. Perhaps quiet and moderate Bourguiba learned that aggressiveness and arrogance pay off from the fact that the American Government is doing everything to appease Nasser."

NATURE NOTES:

SUMMER BLOOMS

WALKING in the Baths now, on the southernmost spur of Mt. Carmel, south of Zichron Ya'akov, is very sad. The grass and most plants are brown and shrivelled, the shrubs, both *Pistacia mastix Elat hamatnik* and Thorny burnet *(Poterium spinosum — Sira kotzanit)* are white with dust from the quarry nearby. But there are a few spots of colour to console you for this shrivelling and decay — the Lavatera (same in all languages) and two beautiful blue thistles, Globe thistle *(Echinops blancheana — Kipodan blansh)* and the Teasel *(Dispacus fulloni — Brekhot shesuot)*.

The Lavatera is a lovely pale pink, profusely flowering shrubby plant making pools of refreshing colour in the waste. The two thistles are more than man high, with large bright blue flower heads, globe-shaped in the first case, egg-shaped in the second. The Teasel, though growing wild all around the Mediterranean, used to be cultivated and indeed in France still is grown in fields, for the purpose of roughing certain woollen fabrics, the mechanical devices for this work having proved too coarse for some delicate textiles, which are still roughed by hand with unripe teasel heads.

A little later in the year the chalk-loving labiates will appear in the Batha, attracting the bees which will often enough be brought out to them. They are Rosemary *(Rosmarinus officinalis — Rosmarin refui)* — Lavender *(Lavandula — Esovion)* Mint *(Mentha silvestris — Na'ana meshubelet)* and Thyme *(Thymus capitatus — Koranit mekurkefet)* All smell sweet and are also cultivated.

P.A.

Reader's Letter

YOSSELE SCHUMACHER
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When Mrs. Alter Schumacher, in her testimony before the Supreme Court, (your issue of July 12), stated that I had told her that she would see her child, Yossele when he reached his *bar mitzva*, implying that I had or have it in my power to hand the child over to her, she was not telling the facts correctly. What I had said to her was: Why are you making a tragedy of it? After all, you yourself gave the child to your father, his grandfather, and he undoubtedly put him in good hands and when the child attains his *bar mitzva* you will invite us all.

I did not know then and I do not know today the age of the child or his whereabouts; I have never seen him. My whole connection with the matter is limited to my having been asked, about a year and a half ago, to perform a *mitzva* and to approach the late Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, Zvi Pessah Frank — as someone close to him — for his ruling on this matter. Yours, etc.,

RABBI Y. WEINSTEIN

Jerusalem, July 17

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